

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 1, 1861.

NO. 146.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammal sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of

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In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

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C L A Y & M O N R O E .

W I L L practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

T H O S . B . M O N R O E , J R .

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860—w&twtw.

L Y S A N D E R H O R D ,
A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,
F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

P R A T I C E S Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Frankfort Circuit Court. Any business connected with him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

J A M E S B . C L A Y . T H O S . B . M O N R O E , J R .

C R A D D O C K & C R A D D O C K ,
A T T O R N E Y S A T L A W ,
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O F F I C E on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties Jan. 5, 1858—t.

V . T . C H A M B E R S .
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O F F I C E — West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
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F e b r u a r y 22, 1860—t.

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P R A T I C E S Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1859—t.

J O H N R O D M A N ,
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P R A T I C E S in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. [Oct. 28, 1853.]

J . H . K I N K E A D ,
A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,
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P R A T I C E S in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 8, 1857—t.

M E D I C A L C A R D .

D R . J . G . K E E N O N ,
H A V I N G permanently located in Frankfort, tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860—t.]

R O B T . J . B R E C K I N R I D G E ,
A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,
L E X I N G T O N , K Y .

O F F I C E on Short street between Lime- and Upper streets. May 23, 1859—t.

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B Y E . G . H A M B L E T O N , M . D .

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Office at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

J O H N P . M O R T O N & C O .

(S U C C E S S O R T O M O R T O N & G R I S W O L D ,)

B o o k s e l l e r s , S t a t i o n e r s , B i n d e r s , a n d B o o k a n d J o b P r i n t e r s , M a i n S t r e e t , L o u i s v i l l e , K y .

H A V E constantly on hand a complete assort-

ment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

C o l l e g e s , S c h o o l s , a n d P r i v a t e L i b r a r i e s supplied at a small advance on cost, Wholesale or Retail. [July 13, 1860—t.]

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C I T Y B A R B E R , F R A N K F O R T ,

R o o m u n d e r C o m m o n w e a l t h O f f i c e .

I f you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H . S . S A M U E L ' S B A R B E R S H O P .

Feb. 8, 1860.

C O V E M I L L F O R S A L E .

S I T U A T E D 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to

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August 8—t.

W E B S T E R ' S B R I E F S .

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

C I G A R S A N D T O B A C C O .

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND

best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO over

brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [see21] GRAY & TODD'S.

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ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and

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A t t o r n e y s a n d C o u n s e l o r s a t L a w .
F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

O f f i c e adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

J U D G E J A M E S S I M P S O N A N D J O H N L .

S C O T T w i l l hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to him in his published card.

A l l business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

J. M. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. Jan. 24, 1860—w&twtw.

S C H O O L F O R B O Y S .

M RS. WILLY LILLIS TODD has opened a school for boys in the Mansion House, on Main street. Having had several years experience in teaching, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may send to her. She teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Latin commenced.

T e r m s , p e r S e s s i o n o f T w e n t y W e e k s , — \$ 1 2
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S O U T H S I D E M A I N S T R E E T ,
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F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

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C o n s i s t i n g of C l o t h e s , C o s i n e r s , a n d V e s t i n g e s , o f

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He also has on hand a large assortment of

G E N T L E M E N ' S F U R N I S H I N G G O O D S ,

A nd everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's man's wear.

He also has on hand a large assortment of

G E N T L E M E N ' S F U R N I S H I N G G O O D S ,</p

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Serenade—Gov. Pickens' Speech.

In the evening about 10 o'clock a large crowd of citizens, with a fine band of music, formed in procession and marched to the Charleston Hotel, in Charleston, S. C., to serenade his Excellency Governor Pickens.

After the band had played several patriotic tunes, the crowd made long and repeated calls for Governor Pickens. The Governor at length appeared on the balcony, accompanied by his Aids, Col. F. J. Moses, Jr. and R. S. Duryea, and was greeted with deafening applause. When the applause had somewhat subsided the Governor spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen: I am in very poor condition for speaking in this open air, in such a noisy place, with the passing of vehicles before us. But I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to welcome me. It is indeed a glorious and exulting occasion that has called you together. It is an occasion well calculated to awaken the proudest and most glorious feelings that can belong to any free people. The events of the last day or two are well calculated to fill the heart with gratitude to a superintending Providence for his kindness in protecting so many brave and good men from misfortunes incident to all. Although, fellow-citizens, I do not pretend to say that the triumphant and victorious results are in any degree scarcely attributable to any skill of mine, yet I will say that there has been no citizen in this wide spread land, who for the last three months has felt such a deep and intense anxiety as I have. There has not been a single day, nor a single night, which has passed over me that has not filled my heart with the deepest anxiety for my beloved country.

When I reflected that so many brave and patriotic young men, who, called to the rescue of the State, were placed somewhat under my care, and that they composed the flower, and the hope, and the pride of South Carolina, I confess to that often, often at night, my heart has sunk under me with the deep responsibilities under which I labored. I know I have often been blamed by the impetuous and the zealous because I have not been quick enough to attempt an attack upon Sumpter, and to bring these young men under her raking fire. But, fellow-citizens, believe me when I tell you, I abstained because I clearly saw that the day was coming when we would triumph beyond the power of man to put us down. [Applause.]

When I was called upon to preside over the destinies of this State, after an absence of three or four years from home, I felt that the heaviest and most painful situation of my life had come. But so far as I was concerned, as long as I was Chief Magistrate of South Carolina, I was determined to maintain our separate independence and freedom at any and at every hazard. [Great applause.] I felt that the State was in a peculiar position; that we were immediately and at the first, thrown upon the most scientific and expensive branches of modern warfare. We were then ill-prepared to meet the sudden issues that might be forced upon us, so that our cause had to present firmness and decision on the one side, with great caution and forbearance. We were, in fact, walking alone over a dangerous gulf. The least misstep or want of coolness might have precipitated our great cause into endless ruin. With the heavy ordinance we had to procure, and the heavy batteries that we were compelled to erect, I felt under these circumstances it required time, exact calculation and high science, and it would have been madness, it would have been folly, to have rushed the brave and patriotic men in my charge upon a work that was pronounced the Gibraltar of the South. But when the proper time had come, when I knew we were prepared, there was not a moment that I was not prepared and ready to strike the blow for my State and the independence of my country, let it lead to what it might, even if it led to blood and ruin. [Great applause.]

All we ask is plain justice, liberality, honor and truth from others, and all we ever shall submit to is, and, I trust, we ever shall extend to all others, the liberality, the justice, the forbearance and moderation which becomes an enlightened and a great people. In the events which have developed themselves in the last few days, we are at least without blame. This war was held up as the fortress by which we were to be subjugated and kept permanently under the control of a Government we had repudiated, and that was odious to us. We made every advance that reasonable men could make to ask for its possession, and there was nothing but the desire to subjugate that could at all make it an object of such importance to be possessed by a Government from which we had withdrawn. It was preemptorily refused and I was informed from the highest quarters that it was to be supplied, and that those supplies should be sustained, if necessary, by force.

Under these circumstances, there was no alternative but to make the last sad appeal to arms, and the God of Battles and this day has triumphantly shown that we were right and our opponents wrong. Now, fellow-citizens, go to your homes. Be mod'ate and abstain from every act and every sentiment of extreme language or unworthy violence. Show that you are not only really free, but that you deserve to be free; keep cool, keep firm, keep united. A brave people are always generous and always magnanimous. We can meet our foes clad in steel and make them feel the weight of our metal upon any field of battle, but at the same time we can treat them with that liberality and noble magnanimity that always belong to a generous and a brave people.

I said on the 17th of December last on an occasion similar to this, that true South Carolina stood alone, but in this there was nothing to fear, for she had on a memorable occasion previous to the Declaration of Independence itself, stood alone and fought the battle at Fort Moultrie, where she had sunk the ships of one of the proudest nations of the earth. [Great applause.] And I said to you that on the bloody battle field of Cherubusco our noble regiments had marched across that field under a fiery storm such as has seldom been seen, and that if need be she could now stand alone again and fight alone for her independence and her liberty. And now, fellow-citizens, on this, the 13th day of April, 1861, she has again fought alone and defeated an arrogant and usurping power, and she has gloriously triumphed alone, and thus again Fort Moultrie, which was so dear in our independence of 1776, has again answered, and is consecrated and baptised over again in our independence and freedom of 1861. [Applause.]

They have surrendered, and this proud fortress that was attempted to be a fortress for despotism, has now become, as its name indicates, a fortress for our independence. [Continued applause.] Besides one of their most scientific officers on the 26th of last December escaped from what he called a weak fort and untenable, and went over to this strong and powerful position, because he could maintain himself, and because it was pronounced the key of our harbor. He left Fort Moultrie because it was untenable and at the mercy of Sumpter. He chose Sumpter as his fortress. We took the one he had deserted, and with it whipped him to his heart's content. [Enthusiastic cheering.] And this proud fort of ours, so consecrated in the history of our country, has again, on the 13th day of April, achieved our independence as it did in the memorable days of the revolution. [Renewed applause.] Yes, it was exultingly proclaimed that we had not the power to do it. We were ridiculed, and we were held up as the chivalry of this country, and they attempted to throw upon us even scorn and contempt.

Fellow-citizens, the danger may not yet be over, and I would be the last man to counsel any premature or extreme measures. I never would counsel my fellow-citizens in the day of proud victory to anything else but a noble forbearance and a noble generosity. The man who defended that fort has many of the attributes of a brave soldier. Let us not only show that we are a brave people, but a generous and magnanimous people, and that we would not use any extreme or exulting language calculated as unworthy of a high-toned and chivalrous race. [Applause.] Remember that the danger is not yet over. We, perhaps, may have just commenced the opening of events that may not end in our day and generation. Remember

that there is now a hostile fleet of seven sail off our harbor, directed by bitter and malignant foes. They have come here proudly scorning and contemning your position.

They may attempt to enter, but I say to them this night in defiance, let them come, let them come. If they do, although we may not wrap them in flames, as we have Sumpter, we will wrap them in the waves and sink them too deep ever to be reached by pity or mercy. [Great applause.]

But three months ago I was ridiculed for attempting to fortify the Channel on Morris Island, and I was ridiculed for attempting to hold Fort Moultrie under the fire of Sumpter. I was ridiculed for attempting to keep out what they call the United States Navy. Many men, although our best men, thought it was a fruitless undertaking. But in the short period of three months we have the Channel fortified, so that at this moment it defies the proud Navy of the United States.

We have had a great many delicate and peculiar relations since the 20th of December last. We took the lead in coming out of the old Union and in forming this new Confederacy. We, therefore, had certain relations to those who were to come out and stand by our side. We owed a great deal to those who were expected to come with us. We were bound to consult their feelings and their interests, and it was due that we should be forbearing as well as free. We are now one of the Confederate States, and they have sent us a brave and scientific officer to whom the credit of this day's triumph is due. He has led you to victory, and will lead you to more if occasion offers. [Great applause.]

I hope on to-morrow, Sabbath though it be, that under the protection of Providence, and under the orders of General Beauregard, commander of our forces from the Confederate States, you shall have the proud gratification of seeing the Palmetto flag raised upon that fortress, and the Confederate flag of these free and independent States side by side with it; and there they shall float forever, in defiance of any power that man can bring against them. [Applause.] We have humbled the flag of the United States, and as long as I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate so help me God there is no power on this earth shall ever lower from that fortress those flags, unless they be lowered and trailed in a sea of blood. [Voluptuous applause.] I can here say to you that it is the first time in the history of this country that the stars and stripes have been humbled. It has triumphed for seventy years, but, to-day, on the 13th day of April, it has been humbled, and humbled before the glorious little State of South Carolina. [Applause.] The stars and stripes have been lowered before your eyes this day, but there are no flames that shall ever lower the flag of South Carolina while I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate. And I pronounce here, before the civilized world, your independence is baptized in blood, your independence is won upon glorious battle field, and you are free now and forever, in defiance of a world in arms.

We have gone through under the guidance of Providence, so far successfully and triumphantly. We have met the danger and the peril amid the storm and the boomerang of cannon; and yet, wonderful to say, triumphant and glorious as the result has been, there has not been a single human being sacrificed in this cause so much identified with the liberty and the independence of our country. This must be the finger of Providence. We at first stood alone, but we are now in a new Confederacy of States, calculated to protect the peace and independence of our country, and at the same time to exercise a wise forbearance and generosity and manly conduct toward all other nations.

All we ask is plain justice, liberality, honor and truth from others, and all we ever shall submit to is, and, I trust, we ever shall extend to all others, the liberality, the justice, the forbearance and moderation which becomes an enlightened and a great people.

In the events which have developed themselves in the last few days, we are at least without blame. This war was held up as the fortress by which we were to be subjugated and kept permanently under the control of a Government we had repudiated, and that was odious to us. We made every advance that reasonable men could make to ask for its possession, and there was nothing but the desire to subjugate that could at all make it an object of such importance to be possessed by a Government from which we had withdrawn.

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Show that you are not only really free, but that you deserve to be free; keep cool, keep firm, keep united.

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They have surrendered, and this proud

fortress that was attempted to be a fortress

for despotism, has now become, as its name

indicates, a fortress for our independence.

[Continued applause.] Besides one of their

most scientific officers on the 26th of last

December escaped from what he called a

weak fort and untenable, and went over to

this strong and powerful position, because

he could maintain himself, and because it

was pronounced the key of our harbor. He

left Fort Moultrie because it was untenable

and at the mercy of Sumpter. He chose

Sumpter as his fortress. We took the one

he had deserted, and with it whipped him to

his heart's content. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

And this proud fort of ours, so consecrated

in the history of our country, has again

fought alone and defeated an arrogant and

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Democratic Nominations
FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Election first Saturday in May.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES:
1. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS.
2. HON. ARCHIE DIXON.
3. HON. FRANCIS M. BRISTOW.
4. HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.
5. HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE.
6. MAJ. GEO. W. DUNLAP.
7. HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.
8. HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON.
9. GEN. JOHN B. HUSTON.
10. COL. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Franklin County May Election:

For County Judge,
ROBERT H. KING.
For Major First Battalion,
EDGAR KEENON.

Major of First Battalion.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS B. FORD, as the People's candidate for Major in this District.

COUNTY COMMITTER—The Union Central Committee for this Congressional District have appointed as Executive Committee for Franklin county, P. Swigert, J. D. Pollard, Capt. J. W. Russell, Leroy Wooldridge, and Chas. D. Morris.

The election, which takes place on Saturday next, is an important one in many particulars. It will be considered, both at home and abroad, as a test of strength between the Union and Disunion parties here. Every true Union man in the county will vote for Bob King, for County Judge. Mark our words, and file them away for future reference: NO GOOD UNION MAN IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, WHO LOVES HIS COUNTRY, WILL FAIL TO VOTE FOR BOB KING NEXT SATURDAY.

Important Correspondence.

The following dispatch from Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, was received in New York city on Tuesday:

FRANKFORT, KY., April 23, 1861.
To A. L. Saunders:
Mr. Crittenden is absent. Can we get arms and money for self-defense in the Union? When and how? LESLIE COMBS.

The following is the reply:

New York, April 24, 1861.
To Gen. Leslie Combs, Frankfort, Ky.:
Gen. Wool sent your dispatch to the President by express. No telegraphic communication.

A. L. SAUNDERS.

Mr. Saunders also sent the following communication to the President:

NEW YORK, April 24, 1861.
To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington City, D. C.:

If the State of Kentucky assumes the position of a strict "armed neutrality" remaining in the Union, not permitting troops from the Confederate States to pass over her soil, will it be necessary for the Federal Government to march its troops through the State when required to send them South to suppress the revolutionists in the Cotton States? A. L. SAUNDERS,
Of Paducah, Ky.

Of course no response to the above can be received for several days, cut off as all regular communication is between New York and Washington.

VOTE FOR PRINCIPLES AND NOT MEN.

HOPKINSVILLE, April 24, 1861.

CONSCRIPTS FOR THE CONFEDERACY.—The Central Kentuckian states that Mr. J. H. Kirk, a citizen of Marion county, received a summons a few days ago to appear before a court martial in Mississippi. Mr. Kirk has been selling stock for several years in Mississippi. Recently when in that State he was enrolled in the militia, but not being desirous of fighting in the Confederate army, refused and came home, for which disidence he has been summoned as above stated.

We surrender most of our space to the telegraph, and other important news, believing that in these exciting times our readers had rather have news than opinions.

Only a few days remain for work. We hope that every Union man will do his best between now and Saturday. This election will have an effect for good or evil years from now.

If we were a betting man, and ever made a wager, we would bet oysters, just a can, that Keenon would be Major.

Breckinridge is speaking in the Green River Country. What for? The Disunion ticket is withdrawn, and what is Mr. B. speaking for now? Say? Tell us, O Yeoman.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dispensia, Rheumatism, and Gout? Why suffer Syphilis and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag and scatter its terrors through your veins? Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleaner, and far more acceptable member.

Democrat, Baltimore, Md.

Letter from a Kentuckian.

The following letter was not intended for publication, but as it is from a prominent Kentuckian now in New York, we give it to our readers as the best exposition of the Union feeling in that State. The ridiculous speech of Gov. poor Pickens, to which the letter refers, is also in another part of this paper. Our correspondent is responsible for his own views. We do not desire to be understood as indorsing them all, but give the letter as a matter of news, on a subject in which all are deeply interested at this time:

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Editor Commonwealth—

DEAR SIR: I hope you will excuse me for this intrusion, but feeling as I do, (and as I think every American citizen should feel,) a deep and abiding love for the Constitution and flag of the United States of America; and believing that every lover of his country should do all in his power to perpetuate that Constitution, and sustain that flag, however humble his position in life, I have determined to inclose you a paper that came into my hands to-day, published at the City of Charleston, South Carolina. You will there find the speech of Governor Pickens, made to a crowd in Charleston, after the fall of Fort Sumter, and I think the most outrageous document that has ever been published in this country, or, at least, that ever came under my eyes. If you exchange with the Charleston papers, of course you will have seen it before this reaches you. If you do not, and copied from any of your exchanges, it would be charged, I have no doubt, that it was a *submission lie*. Having seen that Governor Magoffin had called the Legislature together I thought you would get the paper just in time to have the speech read in both Houses at their meeting, but I see from the Journal of the 19th, that the Governor had declined making the call, and then it occurred to me if some one would call it from some stand where Major Breckinridge or James B. Clay speak, that the effect on the people of Kentucky would be overwhelming. I may be mistaken in the people I was raised among, but it does seem to me that no Kentuckian could hold up his head for at least one of his *Southern Sisters*, after the expression of such sentiments as are contained in that document. The man who responds to those sentiments certainly has no claim upon any civilized people. If that speech had been made by some Indian Chief, after such a battle as that fought at the River Raisin, and as far back as the revolutionary war, it might have been excused by the generation now living, but the idea of a man, who has held office under, and been protected during his life under that flag, to make such a speech, is a wrong and an outrage that the American people ought to rise as one man and avenge; and next to the insult to the flag of our country, comes the fact that one of Kentucky's most gallant sons was the object of attack of this demon in human shape, and when the President of the United States called on the State of Kentucky for men to defend her flag, and the National Capital, he was informed that Kentucky could not furnish men to subjugate her Southern Sisters. Had not our Governor better write South and ask *Southern Sisters* to show a little kindness to Kentucky's children, particularly when they found them doing their sworn duty. Now, sir, I do not know what you think of this transaction, but this I know, that the people of Kentucky will either have to sustain the Government of the United States, or they will have to go with the so called Southern Confederacy. There is no middle ground now, and the men who are now under arms will either fully establish this Government, or they will perish in the attempt, and for every one that falls ten are ready to take his place. The road is plain for the people to take. Furnish their quota of troops to defend the Capital at Washington like good and loyal citizens; let the guns that Magoffin is trying to silence, let the people go on about their usual business, and make a good crop to feed all these soldiers, (for which she will get a good price,) and by that means she will hold her slaves properly unmolested, and her position. And when the rebels are cleared out of this land, then she can come forward with those, (if there are any,) who stand firm with her, and demand any further guarantee that her people think proper for their slave property, and the non-slaveholding people, as one man, will give it to her. Her Southern Sisters made the fight, let them attend to it. There is but one feeling here, and that is to enforce the laws in every State in the Union, and if it takes every dollar and every man, it will be done.

The Western Lunatic Asylum—Circular from the Board of Managers.

HOPKINSVILLE, April 24, 1861.

In consequence of the sad disaster of the burning of the Western Lunatic Asylum, the officers of the institution found it impossible to receive and properly take care of a larger number of patients than was left in their charge after that unfortunate occurrence, and to save the trouble of much fatigue to the unfortunate persons who might be assigned to this institution, and expense to the State of sending them when it is impossible to receive more here, and place them in such a situation as the well-being of most of that unfortunate class require, until the burnt building is refitted, the Board of Managers in the State, advising them of these facts. But notwithstanding this timely notice was given by us, numerous applications continue to be made for admission, and in some cases patients are sent without writing to the Superintendent, as the law directs, to know whether he can receive the patient, and if so, whether he will send for him, unless their own safety, or the safety of others require them to be sent without delay. As applications for new admissions are increasing, rather than diminishing, we deem it our imperative, though painful duty, to again notify the courts of the several counties of the State of this fact, and that in no case shall they send a patient here without first ascertaining whether they can be provided for.

The officers of this institution have no desire to appeal to the public for sympathy in the trying scenes through which they passed at the time, and since the burning of the house, and made doubly so by the very many false reports published in many of the papers of this State, and otherwise put in circulation to cripple their efforts for the alleviation of the suffering of this unfortunate class, and hinder the speedy completion of the burnt building, and fit it for their reception.

While they would always desire to discriminate between those who have wickedly put those who have been innocently misled by them, even to the great detriment of the institution, it is not their purpose to enter here upon any vindication of themselves, or a refutation of those false reports, or spend any time in censure of their authors. Conscious of the rectitude of their course, and the dis-

interestedness of their efforts to provide to the utmost of the means at command for the welfare of the unfortunate lunatics of the State, they will say that if the very frequent but universally negative responses they are compelled to make applications for admission, should admonish the legislature at its next session of the urgent necessity of making such appropriations as will insure a speedy completion of the building, they would be very much relieved from unpleasant responsibilities by seeing the proper means provided for the suitable care and comfort of all the patients seeking admission.

Papers throughout the State would greatly serve the cause of economy to the State, and humanity to the lunatic, by publishing the above facts, that this institution can receive but few if any more patients until the house is repaired.

GEO. POINDEXTER,
Chmn Board Managers W. L. A.

DO—Vote for Ed. Keenon for Major.

From the Richmond Messenger, Friday, April 26. The Crittenden Banquet at the Court-House.

The most gratifying spectacle our people have witnessed in a social way for a long time, was the supper and assemblage at the Court-house on Saturday night—an ovation to this distinguished Kentucky statesman. The supper itself was superb and reflected much credit on the taste of the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Francis. The company consisted of about one hundred and twenty gentlemen of all shades of political sentiment of the season.

At the center table Judge Breck presided. Mr. Crittenden on his right. Our worthy and venerable townsman, E. H. Field, occupied the other end of the table as Vice President. This table was occupied by grey-headed men entirely. Every seat in the large hall was filled. What is especially worthy of notice, was the cordial salutations and hearty good will which permeated the whole assembly. The merry laugh, the easy abandon, the spicy jest characterized the whole scene. After an earnest "civil war" on salmon, the queen of the finny tribe, and innumerable other good things under which the tables creaked and groaned, a few dozen bottles of Catawba were uncorked, and the following toasts, were read by the Secretary, cheered by the tables, and pledged in a bumper of this delicious and harmless beverage:

1. Washington. The greatest and best of men. He constructed for us the best Government the world ever beheld, and with prophetic wisdom admonished posterity of all the dangers of its destruction. We read and admire, but do not hearken to his counsels.

2. When the storm of fanaticism and passion, which now afflicts the nation, has spent its fury, may truth resume her force, reason her sway, and patriotism her seat in the hearts of the people.

3. Kentucky. Though terrible in war with a foreign foe, her present mission is peace; too brave to shed the blood of her own countrymen, except in defense of her honor and her soul; and who dares to beard the Douglas in his hall."

4. The Stars and Stripes—The flag of the nation. We venerate it for the glories of the past and the cherished memories of our revolutionary fathers; the victories won under its folds make it immortal.

5. The memory of Kentucky's great statesman, Henry Clay, whose wise and comprehensive counsel twice saved the country from civil war. His death has left an awful chasm in our national council in this the severest trial.

6. Our guest, the venerable statesman, John J. Crittenden: His brow covered with laurels, a kind Providence still spares him to win a crown of glory as the pacifier of a distracted nation. 7. The fair, always lovely, always right.

The man is happy who consults his wife.

The sentiment complimentary to Mr. Crittenden was received with much applause. After it subsided he rose, and addressed the company for thirty minutes in a mild conversational tone on the evils of the times, deeply interesting and affecting. His modest allusion to himself and his services to his country, was the stamp of true greatness, and won all hearts, and he became forthwith the recipient of the warmest congratulations of friends and political opponents. All appeared to be for Crittenden and his wise counsel. Sentiments of numerous gentlemen were called for and received in great to all, not a single incident occurred on the occasion in the slightest degree to mar the harmony of the meeting.

We regret our inability to spread before our readers the many excellent volunteer toasts at this "feast of reason and flow of soul." We make room, however, for the following eloquent and patriotic remarks of Maj. R. Runyon, who, being called for, proposed a sentiment—

Our distinguished guest: The Riesen of the Republic; the last of the Romans.

He then offered a few remarks, in substance, that he was the last that now remained of that brilliant constellation of intellect which once adorned the Senate of the United States—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and a few other names not born to die. In recalling the great men of that period, and in reading their debates in the Senate and before the country, one was reminded of Milton's battle of the giants:

"From their foundations, loosening to and fro, They plucked the seated hills with all their load, Rooted waters, woods, and by their shaggy tops Uplifting, bore them in their hands."

How changed was the spectacle now! A fragment of a Senate of second-rate men, many of them without talents, without education, without experience in public affairs, and without a moral principle; fanatics and demagogues who had sought and obtained power and place from the folly and corruptions of the times. Truly the remark once made by a distinguished Kentuckian had been verified: "These are the days of triumph and mediocrity." Men who, by pandering to the different sections, to the passions and prejudices, and even the ignorance and bigotry of men, have raised a storm which they could not allay if they would; small men in large offices, powerless but for evil. That such small men should destroy so great a country! but who can rebuild and reconstruct them can be provided for.

The officers of this institution have no desire to appeal to the public for sympathy in the trying scenes through which they passed at the time, and since the burning of the house, and made doubly so by the very many false reports published in many of the papers of this State, and otherwise put in circulation to cripple their efforts for the alleviation of the suffering of this unfortunate class, and hinder the speedy completion of the burnt building, and fit it for their reception.

While they would always desire to discriminate between those who have wickedly put those who have been innocently misled by them, even to the great detriment of the institution, it is not their purpose to enter here upon any vindication of themselves, or a refutation of those false reports, or spend any time in censure of their authors. Conscious of the rectitude of their course, and the dis-

interestedness of their efforts for the alleviation of the suffering of this unfortunate class, and hinder the speedy completion of the burnt building, and fit it for their reception.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope; If not, what resolution from despair."

Gentlemen, had the country obeyed the voice of our own distinguished guest, all these calamities would have been avoided.

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interestedness of their efforts to provide to the utmost of the means at command for the welfare of the unfortunate lunatics of the State, they will say that if the very frequent but universally negative responses they are compelled to make applications for admission, should admonish the legislature at its next session of the urgent necessity of making such appropriations as will insure a speedy completion of the building, they would be very much relieved from unpleasant responsibilities by seeing the proper means provided for the suitable care and comfort of all the patients seeking admission.

Judge Embry offered the following sentiment:

I am for the Davis of Madison, and against the Davis of the Southern Confederacy.

To which Mr. W. Quincy Davis responded as follows:

Mr. President, I will offer two sentiments expressing to some extent the present duty of Kentucky.

1. The Madison Home Guards: They serve neither Abe Lincoln nor Jeff. Davis, but will present their bayonets to those who shall dare to set hostile foot upon Kentucky soil.

2. With the sword in the right hand and the olive branch in the left, with her heart full of patriotism, led on by the wise counsels of her Cincinnati, the great and good Crittenden, Kentucky will demand the peace of this nation; standing, amid the clangor of fraternal arms, firm as a pillar of heaven, the noblest State the world ever saw.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Recent events are of so startling a character as to render it imperatively necessary that the Legislature of Kentucky be again convened in extraordinary session. It is now apparent that the most energetic measures are being resorted to by the Government at Washington to prosecute a war upon an extended scale with the seceded States. Already large sums of money and supplies of men are being raised in the Northern States for that purpose. The tread of armies is the response which is being made to the measures of pacification which are being discussed before our people, whilst up to this moment we are comparatively in a defenseless attitude.

At the center table Judge Breck presided. Mr. Crittenden on his right. Our worthy and venerable townsman, E. H. Field, occupied the other end of the table as Vice President. This table was occupied by grey-headed men entirely. Every seat in the large hall was filled. What is especially worthy of notice, was the cordial salutations and hearty good will which permeated the whole assembly. The merry laugh, the easy abandon, the spicy jest characterized the whole scene. After an earnest "civil war" on salmon, the queen of the finny tribe, and innumerable other good things under which the tables creaked and groaned, a few dozen bottles of Catawba were uncorked, and the following toasts, were read by the Secretary, cheered by the tables, and pledged in a bumper of this delicious and harmless beverage:

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4. The Stars and Stripes—The flag of the nation. We venerate it for the glories of the past and the cherished memories of our revolutionary fathers; the victories won under its folds make it immortal.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de-ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their
Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't servt, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured by an attack in one hour by your Pills, which sent him. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y. (25).
Dear Sir—Included find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,
W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of your Nervous Headache and Constiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

At certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pass off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, which will englue all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ^{is} on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press,
Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a
greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by
exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION)—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39, Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

KEENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

April 10, 1861—by.

Head-Quarters of Enrolled Militia of
Franklin County,
FRANKFORT, April 15th, 1861.
ORDER NO. 1.

THE county of Franklin is hereby divided into Five Battalion Districts, as follows: The two Frankfort precincts shall constitute the First Battalion District; the Frankfort Precinct district No. 1, the Frankfort Mill Precinct district No. 2, the Bridgeport Precinct district No. 3, The Bridgeport Precinct district No. 4, and the Bjald Knob Precinct district No. 5.

On the First Saturday in May next, there shall be an election held in each of the above Districts by the persons subject to enrollment therein, of a Major to command the same.

The voting places, judges, clerks and sheriffs shall be the same as those appointed for the election of Constables on the same day.

It is hoped that these officers will be elected, as the law requires. If they are not, another election will have to be called.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer of Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22, Beaver Street, N. Y.
April 17, 1861—w&twtw.

MOSELEY'S
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.
(ARCHED and FLAT.)

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street,
Cincinnati. MOSELEY & CO.
April 2, 1860—by.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohengheney, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accomodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

Leave orders at No. 22 Main, above Third Street.
September 3, 1860—by.

FINE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860—w&twtw.

NOTICE!

FAIRFIELD, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

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W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y. (25).
Dear Sir—Included find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,
W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of your Nervous Headache and Constiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

At certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pass off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, which will englue all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ^{is} on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marl w&twtw.

2. HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

3. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat.

marl w&twtw.

4. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

—is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marl w&twtw.

5. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

—is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marl w&twtw.

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